

standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, since the article when administered subcutaneously to guinea pigs had a minimum lethal dose of more than 0.00045 cubic centimeter, namely, not less than 0.002 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of guinea pig; whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that tincture of aconite should have a minimum lethal dose of not more than 0.00045 cubic centimeter for each gram of body weight of guinea pig, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of said article was not declared on the container thereof. The article was alleged to be adulterated further in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since the article was represented to be tincture of aconite which conformed to the standard prescribed in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas the article was not tincture of aconite which conformed to said standard.

On June 11, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

26480. Adulteration of pituitary solution. U. S. v. G. W. Carnrick Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 86977. Sample no. 36311-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of an article, labeled "Post. Pituitary", which had a potency less than one twenty-fifth of the potency prescribed for pituitary solution in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On April 21, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the G. W. Carnrick Co., a corporation, Newark, N. J., charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 8, 1935, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts of a quantity of an article labeled "Post. Pituitary (Liquor Pituitarii)" which was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, since its potency was less than one twenty-fifth of the requirement of said pharmacopoeia and it was practically inert, and the standard of strength, quality, or purity of said article was not declared on the container thereof.

On May 29, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

26481. Misbranding of Jermite, A Poultry Tonic; Blu-V-Spray, and Jermite Wormer. U. S. v. 55 Bottles of Jermite, A Poultry Tonic, 60 Bottles of Blu-V-Spray, and 10 Bottles of Jermite Wormer. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 87192, 87193, 87194. Sample nos. 52713-B, 52714-B, 52715-B.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of Jermite, A Poultry Tonic, Blu-V-Spray, and Jermite Wormer, the packages and labels of which bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles with respect to diseases of poultry.

On February 17, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 55 bottles of Jermite, A Poultry Tonic, 60 bottles of Blu-V-Spray, and 10 bottles of Jermite Wormer at Monroe City, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 17 and October 25, 1935, by Tim Lake Products, Inc., from Des Moines, Iowa, and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of Jermite, A Poultry Tonic, showed that it consisted essentially of iron, copper, magnesium, and sodium sulphates, ferric salicylate, glycerin, oil of anise, and water. Analysis of Blu-V-Spray showed that it consisted of water with small amounts of formaldehyde, glycerin, menthol, thymol, eucalyptol, methyl salicylate, pine oil, salicylic acid, and a blue coloring matter. Analysis of the Jermite Wormer showed that it consisted of iron, copper, magnesium, and sodium sulphates, salicylic acid, oil of anise, oleoresin of aspidium, and water.